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SUPPLEMENT

## ORIGIN

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- 25X1 1. The third course of the SMA School at Königswusterhausen came to an end on 10 of September 1947. Written and oral examinations were held during the last two weeks. Each pupil had to undergo one written and two oral examinations. The Commission for Oral Examinations was composed of German teachers. Soviet teachers were present as observers. The Written Examination Commission was composed of both German and Soviet teachers, although the Soviet teachers determined the distribution of certificates.
- 25X1 2. During the oral examinations, the German examiners generally remained silent while the Russian officers took over whenever the question concerned Russian history. The answers were graded from one to five; one being very good and five unsatisfactory. Most of the grades ranged between two and three. The average of the 150 students was graded as satisfactory in the closing examinations. According to two female students, not the precise answer to a question but rather the answer's Soviet-Marxist tendency was graded good or bad. About ten students failed the examinations. However, failure will not be a hindrance to the performance of their future duties. Not the final examination with its grades governs the future employment of the student but the three-month's course at the SMA School. The final examination may be considered as a general survey and average of performance of the successful candidates.
3. A female youth leader, who reported on her examination, stated that two of the written questions were:
- a. How did the Kiev state arise?
- b. Why did the Soviet Union conclude a non-aggression pact with Hitler in August 1939?

She wrote that it was not necessary to bring about a revolution in order to achieve a political goal; that there were other peaceful means of reaching the desired results. This conclusion was sharply criticized and reduced her final written grade to a mere "satisfactory". Later, a Major Patent, one of the Russian examiners, reproached her for having absorbed so little Marxian-Communist thinking in her three months as a student there. It must be clear, he said, that if she wished to master Marxian-Communist theory,

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she would have to recognize the necessity of revolutions for the overthrow of capitalism. He further stated that war also was necessary, above all when it guaranteed a revolution which would destroy capitalism or the bourgeoisie. As an example, Major Patent cited the war of 1914-1917 as having been advantageous for the Soviet Union, since it had brought about the victorious October Revolution. The last war had brought the Soviet Union no advantages, therefore, a revolution for the overthrow of capitalism was still necessary.

4. Three of the more important oral questions were:
  - a. The difference between the socialist Soviet Union and the capitalist countries?
  - b. Did the war between Finland and the Soviet Union have an imperialistic aim?
  - c. Why was Bessarabia joined to the Soviet Union in 1940?
5. There were also some questions dealing with Russian historical dates. The questions varied from candidate as to theme and choice. According to another female student, the treatment of Russian history from the time of the founding of the Kiev state was treated as objectively as possible. For example, not only the bad but the good aspects of the Czarist regime were shown especially in relation to the perspective of peoples' and state interests.
6. The largest portion of the graduates of the third course have found employment in the "Group for the Study of the Culture of the Soviet Union" which has branches in all the Länder of the Eastern Zone.  members of the two bourgeois parties, the CDU and the LDP, participate in this organization's work. However, their representatives are all graduates of the SVA School. There are two current views on this organization. One is that the "Group for the Study of the Culture of the Soviet Union" has a certain non-party character because of the CDU-LDP membership (Besetzung). The other is that enrollment in the three-month's course at the Karl Marx School makes satisfactory Marxists of these representatives.
7. The fourth course, which will likewise last three months, began on 22 September 1947.

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